

Tom Hall Sequel  
Junior Aviation  
Hall, who made her last  
testifying about her  
committee, will be re-  
ABC special its pos-  
the Rich and the  
The other co-hosts are  
the president's son, John  
Jane Seymour, and the  
cab-driving business  
00 winner. Hall already  
her segment for the show  
interview with a British  
gave it all up to live in  
and a Mass. warior, and  
United States in June.

9-year-old schoolboy  
cut and braces on his  
a near-perfect landing in  
youngest aviator to become  
United States and the  
Cinema, a third-grade boy  
Capistrano, touched down  
Ana, California, after a  
20-city trip. He and his  
actor, Ed Fornier, are show-  
ing a round-the-world  
as Tony was flying home  
Oceanside, California, and  
will fly this July from New  
Paris before also returning  
also disclosed plans to  
the globe.

The Russians moved decisively  
into East Germany in 1950, into  
Hungary in 1956 and into Czechoslovakia  
in 1968. And the Soviet  
Army's lightning move into  
Afghanistan in 1979 was cited in  
American military schools for its  
demonstrated hardened efficiency.

The pilot, having spent eight days  
under the orders of the hijackers,  
who took control of the plane on  
April 5 on a flight from Bangkok to  
Kuwait, spelled out a route that  
would take his Boeing over Greece  
and Italy. Later, conversations with  
the control tower suggested that  
technical problems might delay the  
departure as the pilot shut down  
two engines that he had earlier  
started.

The preparations for takeoff  
came at the end of a particularly  
tense day in which the hijackers,  
believed to be pro-Iranian Shiite  
Muslims, had threatened to kill  
their hostages and themselves if  
their demands for the release of 17  
prisoners held in Kuwait on terrorist  
charges were not met.

"We have decided to wear our  
death shrouds under our clothes in  
order that our 17 brothers will return  
or we shall join the ghosts in  
Heaven," they said.

Shortly before the release of the  
12, and as fuel trucks approached  
the airliner, a loud bang was heard  
from the plane. Witnesses at the  
airport saw no flash.

The noise, which did not appear  
to have come from on board the  
plane, was heard as two fuel trucks  
were moving toward the Kuwait  
Airways plane, just off the end of  
the airport's main runway.

The fuel trucks halted short of  
the plane, and shortly afterward  
the control tower asked the hijack-  
ers if they could proceed.

A hijacker replied that the trucks  
could go ahead.

The initial movement of fuel  
trucks came after the control tower  
spoke to the plane at 10:25 P.M.

"The team of negotiators will be  
coming to the plane soon and fuel  
bowers will be coming to the air-  
craft soon," the tower reported by  
radio.

This was the first indication of a  
breakthrough in tortuous negotia-  
tions during which two hostages  
were killed on Saturday and Mon-  
day.

The hijackers have demanded  
fuel for the plane since it landed at  
Larnaca on Friday night.

After the sound of the explosion,  
dozens of officials ran out of the  
airport's VIP lounge, which has  
acted as a crisis headquarters.

Aircraft steps were later driven  
up to the plane and an airport vehi-  
cle approached. Four ambulances  
were seen waiting by the terminal  
pointing in the direction of the jet.

Passengers later released from  
the plane said they had not seen the  
killings of the two hostages. "They  
say, 'We have decided to wear our  
death shrouds under our clothes in  
order that our 17 brothers will return  
or we shall join the ghosts in  
Heaven,'" they said.

Some U.S. policy planners are  
known to be concerned that any  
intervention would provoke an up-  
roar of condemnation in Latin  
America.

On the other hand, a senior Latin  
American diplomat in Panama  
City argues that the inevitable con-  
demnation of U.S. intervention  
would be pro forma. And many  
observers wonder whether, in any  
case, such protests would not be  
drowned out by the cheers of Pan-  
americans.

General Noriega has said he will  
fight to the death to maintain pow-  
er and will never cave in to an  
opposition he describes as led by

See PANAMA, Page 2

See HIJACK, Page 2

made its position known, the  
spokesman said, "the banks were  
no longer free to treat Mr. Marcos  
like any other customer."

The federal government stepped  
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suspected that Mr. Marcos was  
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## New China Leadership Expected to Press for Reshaping of Economy

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's parliament on Tuesday approved a new lineup of government leaders who as a whole are slightly younger and better educated than the previous leadership and who are widely seen as committed to the country's ambitious program of economic restructuring.

The parliament, the National People's Congress, also voted to give constitutional protection to private enterprise and to the selling of land use rights, activity that is tantamount to selling land itself.

On Saturday, the congress approved Li Peng, 59, a Soviet-educated engineer, as prime minister.

The congress, which meets annually for about three weeks, has been marked by a degree of open debate and discussion not seen since the founding in 1949 of the People's Republic of China. Its actual power, however, is essentially confined to ratifying decisions already made by the Politburo.

Xinhua, the official press agency, described the new group of state councilors, the equivalent of the government's cabinet, and ministers as "a group of technocrats, who are younger in age, pragmatic and enthusiastic."

China is rejuvenating its leadership, making it professionally more competent, as a measure to ensure the continuity of its current policies for reform and the opening to the

outside world," the agency said. Western diplomats in Beijing generally subscribed to that view, saying that the new cast reflected a continuing shift within the leadership toward a more nuts-and-bolts, less politically motivated government. At the same time, several diplomats noted that several of those appointed to lead ministries appear to have no experience in the fields they are assigned to lead.

Among the most prominent appointments was that of Qian Qichen, 60, as foreign minister. He succeeds Wu Xueqian, 66, who was named a deputy prime minister and who is expected to retain overall control over China's foreign policy apparatus.

Mr. Qian, who has spent nearly all his career in the diplomatic ranks, has been involved almost exclusively in dealings with the Soviet Union, where he was stationed for 10 years, and Eastern Europe.

Other significant appointments include the naming of Li Guixun as a state councilor and governor of the People's Bank of China, the country's central bank, and Li Tieying as minister of the state education commission, which oversees all education in the country.

Both men bring no visible experience to their new positions.

Altogether three deputy prime ministers, two fewer than there were previously, were appointed. They were Yao Yulin, Tian Jiyun and Wu Xueqian.

A slight shrinking in the number of senior posts is evidently part of an effort to streamline China's cumbersome governmental apparatus.

Both constitutional amendments approved by the congress are intended to lend legal weight to the continuing remodeling of the economy. By granting constitutional legitimacy to private enterprise, a radical step in an avowedly socialist country, the leadership has given public recognition to the need to protect the most rapidly growing segment of the economy.

According to Xinhua, the country now has 13.7 million private businesses that employ more than 21.6 million people. These now account for nearly 13 percent of retail sales nationwide.

A second amendment, granting constitutional sanction to the sale of land-use rights, has been portrayed as a step toward the commercialization of land. In southern China, the sale of land rights is already widespread, with farmers routinely selling the rights to their fields to other farmers.



**NOTHING TO LOSE BUT THEIR WAISTLINES** — Soviet citizens got their first taste of American-style pizza as a joint Soviet-American business venture opened Tuesday in Moscow's Lenin Hills. The pizza van will test several Moscow areas before coming to rest. If the project is successful, another van and up to 25 permanent pizzerias will follow. Most sales would be for rubles, but operations in hotels frequented by foreigners would be for hard currency. At 125 rubles (\$2.10) a slice, plus Coca Cola for another 75 kopeks, prices are high by Soviet standards.

## Iran Says Iraq Used Gas Bombs

(Continued from Page 1)

"Success depends in many ways on the great powers, first of all the Soviet Union and United States."

The Kremlin's Middle East policy has slowly evolved since Mr. Gorbachev became the Soviet leader three years ago. Several key Soviet positions remain unacceptable to Israel, including an insistence that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights is a condition for any political settlement.

The Soviet Union has also courted Arab nations, including Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in an effort to increase its influence in the region and to encourage Arab unity.

And although Mr. Gorbachev has said that the Middle East conflict can only be settled by an international peace conference conducted under UN auspices, he and other Soviet officials have refrained from criticizing Secretary of State George P. Shultz's peace initiatives in the region.

## SOVIET: Army's Image Suffers

(Continued from Page 1)

ghanistan and the experiences of the American military in Vietnam.

The first similarity is in what the superpowers learned about the nature of guerrilla warfare. Both learned that modern armies — organized, trained and equipped to fight so-called high-intensity wars against enormous foes — were ill-prepared for ferocious and cunning homegrown insurgencies.

Baaghdad has not commented on Iran's charge of chemical warfare.

In Dubai, shipping sources reported that Iranian attackers had set fire to the 36,964-ton Sandi tanker Sagheera in the southern Gulf on Tuesday but nobody was injured and the crew put out the flames.

The Tehran radio said Iraqi missiles hit Tehran and the industrial city of Tabriz in the northwest on Tuesday, killing or wounding a number of people.

The radio said Iran fired a missile at Iraq's southern town of Al-Amara on Monday night and on

Tuesday shelled targets in five Iraqi border towns and two oil platforms operating as radar listening posts in the northern Gulf.

The Iranian news agency said the Iranians seized a strip of Iraqi border territory, including several heights and mountain peaks, and established a firm foothold in the Panirwan area, 300 kilometers (190 miles) northeast of Baaghdad in Sulaymaniyah province.

The Tehran radio suspended normal programs to play martial music and announce news of the offensive.

**MOUSE: First Patent for Animal**

(Continued from Page 1)

plying these same gene-insertion techniques toward developing special strains of livestock — particularly pigs and chicken — that are resistant to disease or capable of producing larger yields.

Licensing rights for the patent, which could have wide commercial possibilities in cancer laboratories, are held by Du Pont Co., which financed the Harvard research. But while the Patent Office's decision was greeted warmly by officials of the biotechnology industry and may provide a boon for scientific research, it occurs at a time of mounting ethical questions about the use and ownership of artificially created life forms.

Since last April, when the Patent Office first announced that it would consider applications for

ers of the oppressed are in our hearts and our conscience, especially those jailed in the prisons of the Phalangists in East Beirut and our people in Palestine and the tortured in the prisons of Saddam."

"Saddam" was a reference to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Kuwait had reiterated on Monday that it rejected the gunmen's demand for the release of 17 inmates held there.

The mediator, Malah Abd of the Palestine Liberation Organization, went out to the plane twice after the hijackers made their initial statement Tuesday about death threats. He spent about five minutes talking to the hijackers each time.

Then the gunmen indefinitely postponed a deadline for refueling.

"We have decided to extend our threat for refueling the craft for a short time, permitting a mediator to act," one hijacker said.

"We are weary from false promises," he said.

Patents on genetically altered animals, a broad spectrum of religious, environmental and consumer groups has called for a moratorium on animal patent awards, pending consideration of the moral issues involved, and legislation has been proposed in Congress to ban animal patents.

"This opens the floodgates for a whole range of patents, from fish to house pets," said Jack Doyle of the Environmental Policy Institute in Washington, which backs an animal patent moratorium.

Legislation blocking animal patents has attracted at least 60 sponsors in the House and a similar bill has been introduced in the Senate. The Patent Office decision on the Harvard mouse was greeted angrily by the legislation's supporters.

"We're outraged," said Jeremy Rifkin, president of Foundation on Economic Trends, an anti-biotechnology group based in Washington. "The Patent Office is setting themselves up as the arbiters of public policy in this country, and they have no legitimate right to do it. This is something Congress ought to decide."

But others played down the significance of the Patent Office action, saying that what the Harvard researchers have accomplished is only a variation on what has long been practiced by animal breeders.

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## 40 Wounded In Protests In Gaza on Expulsions

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israeli troops wounded more than 40 people Tuesday during violent protests in the occupied Gaza hometowns of Palestinians expelled to Lebanon for anti-Israel activity.

Officials at Shifa and Abi Hosni hospitals in Gaza City said they treated 42 Palestinians for wounds from rubber bullets, beatings and tear gas. They said troops shot and wounded a Palestinian, 20, in the Jaffa refugee district.

Troops were on fire throughout Gaza and closed the Jaffa, Nuseirat and Shati districts to choke off riots in response to the expulsion of eight Palestinians on Monday. Five of the Palestinians were from Gaza.

In New York, the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, urged Israel to rescind its deportation orders. A UN spokesman said, "The secretary-general is worried that measures such as deportation, and other forms of collective punishment, such as the recent demolition of homes in the village of Beita, will aggravate the tension that prevails in the area."

The army said Tuesday that troops shot and killed three Palestinians on Monday night in the West Bank village of Kfar Rati, near Jenin, hometown of two of the deportees. More than 130 Palestinians and two Israelis have been killed since the uprising began in early December.

In Jerusalem, the U.S. ambassador accused the Israeli authorities of using excessive force and denying legal rights in their handling of the Palestinian uprising.

"We have expressed our deep concern about the many cases of the excessive use of force and live fire," the ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering, said in a lecture at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Mr. Pickering said, "We have also spoken about our concern over expulsions and deportations, administrative detentions and home demolitions and sealings, particularly with the absence of due process in such activities."

The U.S. ambassador said a Middle East peace initiative advocated by Secretary of State George P. Shultz was still alive, despite Mr. Shultz's failure to gain clear support for the plan in Israel and all Arab countries but Egypt.

■ **U.S. Accused in PLO Case**

*The New York Times reported from The Hague:*

The United States was formally accused before the World Court on Monday of breaking its obligations under international law by enacting legislation to close the Palestine Liberation Organization observer mission to the United Nations.

Carl-August Fleischhauer, the UN undersecretary-general for legal affairs and chief counsel, said the United States had engaged in an "accomplished and perfected violation" of its duties under the 1947 agreement governing relations between the United Nations and its host country.

Mr. Fleischhauer asked the court to rule that the United States is required to arbitrate the PLO dispute according to procedures laid down in the 1947 treaty.

The procedures provide for the appointment of a special three-member tribunal whose judgment is binding, with the International Court of Justice giving its opinion on disputed points of law.

**HIJACK: 12 Passengers Released in Deal for Fuel**

(Continued from Page 1)

were just taken away and we never saw them again," one said as he arrived at a hospital in Larnaca.

Those released were said to be 10 Kuwaitis and two Palestinians holding Jordanian passports.

A statement from the hijackers said they had chosen "fathers of large families, poor families, sick people and others."

But, they added, "we will not stop at the border of the imprisoned in Kuwait but all the prison-

ers of the oppressed are in our hearts and our conscience, especially those jailed in the prisons of the Phalangists in East Beirut and our people in Palestine and the tortured in the prisons of Saddam."

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**Israeli Ministers**

To Visit Warsaw

Reuters

WARSAW — Two senior Israeli ministers arrive on an unusual visit to Poland on Wednesday to attend commemorations of the 1943 Warsaw ghetto uprising, diplomatic sources said.

Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a former Israeli president, and Justice Minister Avraham Shavit, the most senior Israeli officials to visit Poland, were coming privately for a week accompanied by six Israeli members of parliament.

Poland's Communist authorities this week commemorate the 45th anniversary of the ghetto uprising in which Jewish fighters held out for three weeks against the Nazis.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said Tuesday that visiting Israeli officials would be invited to the ceremony.

■ **HUDSON: Memories of the '50s**

(Continued from Page 1)

those of the Big Three dealers, Lacking the sales to justify such expenditures, Carl Miller resigned the franchise and sold used cars instead.

But Hudson owners knew where to go when their aging cars needed service. "We still took in a used Hudson from time to time," Jack Miller recalls, "and about 1964 I started getting really interested in them."

Today Jack Miller is an authority on the subject. He also is the editor of The White Triangle News, a bimonthly publication of the Hudson-Essex-Terraplane Club.

The 2,700 members of the club in 21 countries restore and drive Hudsons and gather periodically to swap stories and reminisce about the days when the Hudson Hornet was leaving Oldsmobile Rocket 88s and other big names in its dust at stock car tracks.

Mr. Miller spends a lot of time massaging the Hudson network to

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Irish Guerrilla Admits Kidnapping

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Dessie O'Hare, an Irish nationalist guerrilla, pleaded guilty Tuesday to kidnapping and maiming the son-in-law of an Irish millionaire.

Mr. O'Hare, 29, pleaded guilty along with four other men following the abduction in October of John O'Grady, a Dublin dentist and son-in-law of Austin Darragh, who runs the Institute of Clinical Pharmacology. Mr. O'Grady's kidnappers cut off his little fingers with a hammer and chisel.

The trial at Dublin's Special Criminal Court was adjourned when defense lawyers asked for time to consult their clients. Mr. O'Hare had been a member of both the Irish Republican Army and Irish National Liberation Army.

■ **Panel Upholds Challenged Pulitzer**

NEW YORK (NYT) — The executive committee of the Pulitzer Prize Board has unanimously affirmed the Pulitzer awarded to a Philadelphia Inquirer reporter after considering a challenge to the award by the National Journal.

The Pulitzer board said Monday that the five-member executive committee had "found no cause to question the award of the 1986 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished example of reporting on national affairs to Tim Weiner of the Philadelphia Inquirer." Mr. Weiner won the prize for a four-part series about a clandestine Pentagon budget used to sponsor defense research and an arms buildup.

The Journal, a daily, influential weekly magazine that specializes in government and policy reporting, had asked the board to reconsider Mr. Weiner's Pulitzer because, he said, the "linchpin" article in his series was similar to a piece that appeared in the Journal a year before.

## IEFS

Kidnapping  
Irish nationalists, including the son-in-law of four other men following a cabin dentist and son-in-law of Clinical Pharmacologists with a hammer and chain. Court was adjourned when their clients, Mr. O'Hanlon and Army and Irish National

awarded a Pulitzer

committee of the Pulitzer Prize awarded to a Philadelphia

alliance to the award by the

the five-member committee of reporting on national affairs. Mr. Weiner won the Pen

Pentagon budget and the

magazine that speculated

the board to receive an ac

article in his second

year before

Irish Shipyards

biggest shipyards after 11 days of strikes by the

company officials said.

Heavy Machinery Ltd.'s

final offer of a 20-percen

at the demand for a 55-

of the company's poor

to have further talks to end a net loss of 69.3 billion

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Manila and Washington

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who is Lebanese, faces a more

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UPDATE

its Back on Flight

Airports has canceled flights

following the bombing of

recently affected included

Colombia and Bangkok.

On Bangkok to New York

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## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Course for Europe

Europe Incorporated, the effort to see if a common market could be the start of something bigger, faltered after a good start. The ideals of the Adenauers, Monnet's and Schuman's, who did not intend to see a third world war, were sapped as special interests sought to keep the economic protection that brought Europe to its knees in the 1930s. The horizon seemed clouded by the haze of bureaucracies trying to standardize the noise of lawmowers or the size of a glass of beer in ways that the public found absurd.

Europeans saw their idealistic machine degenerating into a system of control for control's sake. To outsiders, the ring fences placed around trade in food and steel, to mention only two centers of inefficiency, seemed a clear retreat from the principles of free exchange promulgated by the United States and Western Europe when they devised the Marshall Plan to contain the advance of communism.

The bloom came off the rye, and stayed off until a French social democrat, Jacques Delors, grasped Europe's reins. In 1992 Columbus sailed the ocean blue to start the world's largest common market. Five hundred years later, if the Delors ship stays afloat, an even bigger market will emerge — embracing more than 320 million souls, compared to America's 240 million — with virtually no obstacles to the flow of goods, services and workers across the frontiers of 12 states. The tariff barriers are already down in Europe. The plan is to tumble the most insidious non-tariff barriers that still protect local industries under the guise of quality controls and other restrictive devices.

Mr. Delors is not the most popular man in Europe, because he is trying to break barriers which governments, labor

unions and employers fondly believe essential to their survival. He needs all the support he can get, and the findings of the independent group of experts set up to try to quantify the impact of 1992 should be read by friends and foes alike.

What the experts say is that if a real free market is achieved around 1992, in a few years Europe's GNP will be some 5 percent higher than it would otherwise turn out. Not bad for an area which currently achieves an annual growth rate of under 2 percent. Between 2 and 5 million new jobs would be gained — not bad, again, in a region where 16 million people are currently unemployed. And inflation might fall by 6 percent, bringing it temporarily below zero. These are not forecasts but estimates of what real European economic unity could yield.

No analyst will accept these estimates uncritically. They attach numerical values to the reactions of labor and employers to changing conditions — what economists call heroic assumptions, because they can only be informed guesses. But they do suggest that the game is worth the candle and that countries which accept the Delors formula will benefit.

Suppose the benefits proved only half as great. Wouldn't a 2.5 percent jump in GNP, well above the current growth rate, be welcome? This is sober assessment, not hype. It should help Europe take its fortunes in its hands.

If Europe gets to 1992, it will be richer and will have leeway to reduce trade barriers against other countries as well. It should remember the rest of the world in its new richness, because, on the basis of its own reasoning, that would make Europe and its outside partners richer still.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Not Yet Afghan Peace

Secretary of State George Shultz will fly to Geneva this week for the signing of the Afghanistan accord, which promises a withdrawal of 115,000 Soviet troops. The agreement is historic, and probably the best that could be expected of an intricate and messy war. But it offers not peace, only the prelude to a peace. Should the Russians go home before the 10 months stipulated, the belligerents would still have ample arms to keep fighting — and the hope of further arms if the deal goes sour.

The very implacability that baffled Soviet attempts to "pacify" Afghanistan frustrates attempts to end this war and permit five million refugees to return. Getting the Russians out of Afghanistan has been the overriding Western goal, and the right one, since the 1979 invasion. But this end was achieved only by neglecting the underlying conflict among Afghan Marxists, monarchists, fundamentalists and ultrafundamentalists. Dismisssing compromise, key Afghan factions seem determined to keep fighting and keep the arms flowing from East and West.

The biggest losers may be the millions of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran. If the war bleeds on, it could cloud their legal status. Their camps are chiefly funded by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which limits help to those fearing persecution if forced to return to their old homes. If Pakistan and Afghanistan formally declare themselves at peace, will these millions have no choice but to return or forfeit their refugee status? To this anxious question, the efforts of the United Nations mediator, Diego Cerdovez, give no clear answer.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Loose Talk of Pardons

Richard Nixon, in television interviews promoting his new book, is offering advice about presidential pardons. He is certainly an authority, having received American history's most famous pardon from President Gerald Ford. He regrets not having pardoned his top aides before they were tried for Watergate crimes. Now he suggests that President Reagan should pardon his indicted former aides if he concludes that they "lacked criminal intent" in the Iran-contra affair. It is a grotesque idea.

Executive clemency is an absolute, unreviewable power, but to talk about using it now in the Iran-contra scandal is, at the very least, premature. Pardons are something to debate after trial, not before. It is as wrong to exonerate the defendants in advance as it is to judge them guilty. It is especially unjust for a president to preempt a jury's right to decide whether the defendants had the requisite criminal intent.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## Hungary: The Party at Issue

The party has not the means to meet the expectations — economic and political — that it has encouraged to rise; the state has not the institutions to deal with the effects of its economic policies — the bankruptcies, unemployment and high per capita foreign debt. Economic reform, though it has been carried probably as far as the system will allow, has not been sufficient to offset steadily worsening terms of trade, faltering growth and a decline in real incomes.

Political developments, including the in-

— The Financial Times (London).

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## Gorbachev's Problem: Marx Was Wrong

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The deepening struggle between reformers and conservatives (reactionaries, in fact) in the Soviet Union is one that neither can win. The cause of the crisis is one that the conservatives deny, and which the reformers dare not confront: that the system rests on lies.

Three months before a national conference of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., the first in 50 years, planned to confirm the "democratization" of the party itself, the conflict between Mikhail Gorbachev and his opponents has been openly expressed in three important Soviet news-

papers, two of them party organs.

Pravda, the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, replied April 5 in a full-page unsigned editorial, saying that the letter amounted to an opposition manifesto — again, a charged term. It said that to defend Stalin is to divorce "socialism from morality." Stalin's crimes were "great and unpardonable."

Pravda made the important argument that not only were Stalin's methods immoral, they were unsuccessful. To contend otherwise, it said, "is illusion devoid of historical justification."

This argument about the past is, of course, a scarcely coded argument about the future. The practical weakness of the conservative position is that they have nothing to propose about how the Soviet Union is to resolve a serious crisis.

But there is a critical weakness in the reformers' case too, emphasized in their own argument about Stalin's policies having failed because they were false ideas. They are trying to reconcile major political reforms in the Soviet system with a set of ideological assumptions that are not true.

It is now self-evident that detailed central management of the economy does not work. Yet the planned economy, the "scientific" form of economic management, is a fundamental Leninist assumption. It is ideologically objectionable to let random forces in the marketplace allocate resources and investment.

Moreover, this offends Soviet morality — and it is a great mistake for the West to forget that the Soviet system rests on moral assumptions. It is

objectionable as the Russians see it, to hand the system over to motivations of cupidity, to encourage individual enrichment and social inequities.

Or take another problem, the nationalities question. A murderous conflict between Armenians and Azerbaijanis has erupted recently. According to Leninist belief, such national feelings are primitive and ought to have disappeared in the course of Soviet Armenia's and Azerbaijan's social development toward an "advanced" socialist order.

Class solidarity is what should motivate socialist men. To a Leninist, national sentiments ought no longer exist, or should be a fading force. It is unthinkable that 70 years after the Bolshevik revolution, communal and religious struggle still exists.

But they do. What does this say about Marxism-Leninism as a science of human development? What does it say about the primacy of class interest in human relations — and the superiority of the socialist form of society?

The problem the Soviet Union faces is simple. It was established on the basis of an idealistic 19th century theory about human society and development. This theory has proven false. It is not scientific. It is naive in its analysis of human motivation, and demonstrably wrong in its analysis of history. Marxism has offered many powerful insights into society. Its utopianism has moved millions to belief and action. But it is not true.

That is Mr. Gorbachev's problem, and it is very hard to see how he is going to solve it.

International Herald Tribune  
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## The Saudis: No Longer The Turtle

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia's royal family used to be characterized by American diplomats as the turtle of the Middle East. Tepidly on their shell and the Saudis would quickly draw back inside, waiting for the trouble to pass.

The belated discovery of U.S. intelligence that the Saudis have been secretly importing missiles from China for two years shows that the turtle era is over in the desert kingdom. Instead of quietly apologizing for deceiving Washington and then lying low, the Saudis are assertively taking a stand for pulling off a coup.

Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the swashbuckling Saudi ambassador in Washington, proudly tells private sessions on Capitol Hill how he negotiated the missile deal in Beijing under Washington's nose. Asked what this deception means for the once-vital U.S.-Saudi military relationship, the prince icily argues that it has already been destroyed by Congress, with its standing refusal to sell the Saudis sophisticated weapons.

His scarcely concealed glee over the missile deal is more calculated than it appears. Prince Bandar is making the point theoretically that the Saudis have options other than to beg in Washington for permission to buy weapons. They will use those options, he is saying through broad smiles.

The ambassador, King Fahd's favorite nephew and a former F-15 pilot, personally arranged with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher a \$16 billion deal for British fighter bombers and base maintenance after the Reagan administration withdrew its commitment to sell F-15s to Riyadh in 1985.

Prince Bandar has also been in Moscow recently, discussing the Gulf with the Russians. Back in the turtle days, Washington could have safely dismissed such maneuvers and Saudi pretenses of going elsewhere. A tap on the shell from Washington and things would have been back in order.

Today that would be a foolish bet by Washington. A real storm is gathering in U.S.-Saudi relations as each side stubbornly blames the other for a jointly created mess.

It is not just the highly visible Chinese missile deal. In private, the Saudis have also turned down American entreaties to provide \$300 million for joint relief for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. They are backing out of commitments to help African states such as Chad and Sudan that they are threatened by Libya, and they have been slow to meet other engagements. The Saudis plead budgetary problems. But some American officials conclude that Riyadh is distancing itself from Washington for no reason on joint projects.

The clearest sign of the risks the Saudis are willing to take is their humiliation of the State Department by forcing the recall of Hume Horan, one of the Foreign Service's top Arabists, from his post as ambassador in Riyadh.

The quiet and conscientious Mr. Horan is the exact opposite of the flamboyant Bandar. More to the point, he speaks excellent Arabic and has his own network of contacts in Saudi Arabia from a previous tour. He was not captive of the official network that most ambassadors have to depend on in the kingdom.

My guess is that's why he was forced out of Saudi Arabia. The State Department is saying little public about the circumstances that triggered the recall, in an apparent effort to minimize the incident and the growing problem with Saudi Arabia.

This is a difficult moment for the Reagan administration to acknowledge that it is having a scratchy patch with the Saudis. American taxpayers are putting up \$200 million this year to pay for keeping a fleet in the Gulf in an effort to confront Iran and reassure these same Saudis and other Arab states in the Gulf about America's can resolve and friendship.

Mr. Horan's ouster and the brazening out of the Chinese missile deal suggest strongly that reassuring the Saudis is Mission Impossible. While Washington sends out the fleet, Prince Bandar appears to be telling Riyadh that the United States is incapable of carrying out a consistent foreign policy because of the ability of Congress to interfere in any foreign policy question to advance domestic political causes.

Prince Bandar's exuberance sometimes runs away with him. The suspicion grows that showing that the kingdom has other options is not just a job but an ego trip for him. It is time for him to help in finding ways to prove that the United States is still among the options the Saudis have.

The Washington Post

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1888: Turks Take Zeilah

CAIRO — The "Bosphore Egyptien" publishes [April 12] a telegram from Shukim, in which it is stated that, acting under orders of the Porte, the Governor of Yemen has taken possession of Zeilah by placing Turkish troops in occupation of that place. Two thousand troops have embarked at Yemen for some place in the Red Sea, their precise destination being unknown.

Washington Heights is where we moved when we got married so that my husband could work out of the city, even though I refused to leave it. Our decision fit the image we wanted: equal partners. I do not feel rebuffed here or resigned but oddly at home as an outsider in a place where no one means to come and no one means to stay, where we mean, while they became fashionable.

I can make people gasp by describing the space and river view I have for a stabilized rent. For a moment I can feel smug and smart, as when an investor wanted to know how I always managed to live in neighborhoods for which they became fashionable.

But Washington Heights doesn't become anything, least of all fashionable. One day in the butcher shop, a couple walked in and asked for fresh

Parmesan cheese, and everyone in the shop froze, like characters on "Twilight Zone" who suddenly suspect that their neighbors are outer space invaders who just look like people.

Then all at once, a bunch of us started offering suggestions, eager to show that we may live here but we do know our enclave from our suburb, take care home at night after the ballet and feel well-dressed as we wait for the subway in the morning, although not once we get downtown.

No, Washington Heights doesn't change, despite its changing faces. It stays shabby, tenacious but struggling, like the dancer and musician down the block who charge at Mac's gourmet shop in midtown when they can't afford to buy groceries.

It is a compromise place for couples who come from separate studios downtown to live together, then drift apart and back downtown, or have one baby, then two and leave for the schools in the suburbs.

Washington Heights is where we moved when we got married so that my husband could work out of the city, even though I refused to leave it. Our decision fit the image we wanted: equal partners. I do not feel rebuffed here or resigned but oddly at home as an outsider in a place where no one means to come and no one means to stay, where we mean, while they became fashionable.

The writer, an editor at Self magazine, has lived in Washington Heights for seven years. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## 1938: Chinese Advance

HANKOW — Flushed with their success in repelling Japanese efforts to take Soochow, the Chinese hope they can recapture Shanghai, which they lost four months ago. Two Chinese columns, one of 17,000 men and the other of 10,000, are now moving on the city, the first from the south and the second from the Pusan peninsula. The advance guards of the two columns are now less than twenty-five miles from Shanghai and all efforts of the Japanese troops to stop them have failed so far. Chinese refugees are already flocking into Shanghai from the southwest area, where the battle for the city is expected to be fought anew. According to the refugees, the Japanese are making hasty preparations to resist the advancing forces.

## Diversity in a Livable Neighborhood

By Margaret Pierpont

NEW YORK — Washington Heights is a dull and shabby neighborhood, although perhaps less so in the small section where I live, north of the George Washington Bridge and high on a windy cliff over the Hudson. A livable neighborhood, it is a place where people come because of pressure somewhere else.

There are German Jews, who are old now but have been the neighborhood's backbone since before the war. And Dominicans, who fit a family into an apartment the size of the one I share with my husband and who spread over Fort Tryon Park in the summer, with their music, babies and picnics, while the Germans, in hats, stroll arm-in-arm along the promenade.

Then there are Korean merchants on 187th Street, who wave and say "next time" when I don't bring enough to pay for my vegetables. I'm not sure if it is one family or an alliance, but the Koreans started with one store seven years ago and now have four, including what used to be a gift shop full of tinned delicacies from Europe.

There are other people: The Chinese woman who takes my husband's shirt every Saturday and gives back last week's in a brown package. The Greek man who runs the coffee shop where we have our Saturday breakfast. The Armenian dry cleaner, who always greets me with a courtly nod and a "good afternoon," although I have seen him scream at a picky lady who asks him one too many times if he can properly clean her fur coat.

Bobby the butcher, full of Irish blar-

ney, draws a crowd, because he says "Hello young lady" to everyone over 40 and "Hello good looking" to everyone under, like all the women in the shop, I'm a sucker for it. And there are the sullen, watchful Russians, superintendents in apartment buildings, who stand in doorways, keeping an eye on the street.</p





ROME — After a major political crisis, the Christian Democratic prime minister, Ciriaco De Mita, said yesterday he had put together a new party coalition that is now sworn in as Italy's new government.

The free parties — the Democrats, the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals — met late last night to reach a final agreement reached late Monday.

Politicians said that the formality and that the end of the resignation on Monday coalition of the same party, another Christian Democrat, Romano Prodi, was over.

The new government will have a vote of confidence tomorrow.

The Socialist leader, Craxi, Mr. De Mita's minister, also the key to the new government's success, because of his party's balance of power.

Politicians said that the government had approved a vote of confidence tomorrow.

It was Mr. Craxi who, along with the results of the elections, "Mr. Craxi said.

But Mr. Craxi also said, "would be a miracle if the government lasted until the legislature in 1982," the prime minister said he would be.

Politicians said the government, among the reasons, according to their strengths, to be similar to that in the eight-year government.

Depending on how long he remains in office, in deposits, especially within the week, Mr. De Mita will be present at his list to the French Foreign Ministry on Friday.



Bill Blass's big bow for evening.

## Bill Blass Hits Top Form In an Apotheosis of Pants

By Bernadine Morris

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A lavish sable collar framed the neck of an amethyst-blue velvet bathrobe over a plum-colored T-shirt and darker plum trousers. A tailored cashmere jacket swung casually over a cashmere sweater and lace trousers embroidered in jet beads.

The two evening outfits represented the apotheosis of pants dressing and showed Bill Blass in top form with his particular brand of casual elegance.

"It's Blass at his best," said Louise Grunwald, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Austria. She and others from the social and political world occupied about a quarter of the seats at the opening of his fall and winter collection at the Hotel Pierre. Casey Ribicoff, Nancy Kissinger, Ivana and Blaine Trump, Pat Buckley, Anne Bass and Pat Mosbacher were among them.

It was in the 1960s that Blass forged the tight link between fashion and society. He has a clear picture of how these women like to dress. The general pattern focuses on tailored clothes for day, extravagance at night. This is freely interpreted for fall with skirts of varying lengths, from well above the knee to mid-calf, as well as trousers.

Pants suits and miniskirts, and

day clothes have a strong English accent and include a black Edwardian frock coat shown with a marvelous dove-gray suede vest. But the emphasis is on the traditional district checks and herringbone patterns. Blocks of colors like green and plum outlined in black and white are effective in suit jackets.

The evening range is from long, slender black dresses to lace trousers with cashmere sweaters. The trousers, also in taffeta and sometimes paved in jet sequins, add a fresh dimension to evening dressing.

These fancy pants are paired with short tailored wool jackets or a quilted paisley long coat.

For traditionalists, the designer offers long, slim velvet dresses with elaborately ruched tops and short dresses gently gathered around the hips. But it is his trouser outfit that crackle and pop.

Mark Jacobs, who celebrated his 25th birthday Sunday, began designing sweaters for Charivari when he was in his teens and since then has had all kinds of bad luck, including a fire that destroyed his spring collection. Still, he is developing a following as one of the more talented of the new Seventh Avenue designers.

Pants suits and miniskirts, and

colors such as purple, green and fuchsia are his current enthusiasm. Midcalf lengths appear only in trousers. Black and white hounds-tooth checks are his choice for suits. He uses cutouts of the checks as appliqués on solid-color green, black or white jackets. And he shows the tightest black and white checked dress seen so far this season. It is, of course, in a stretch fabric.

The range of Jacobs's imaginative designs are shown by his princess-shaped jersey minidresses, only fingertip length; adaptations of Irish fishermen's sweaters with big turtlenecks and pompons, and patchwork satin evening separates.

Leather styles are the most memorable at Carmelo Pomodoro, where cobalt boleros and swingy short coats in bright green look sharp with short, high-waisted narrow skirts. These are colorful additions to the fall leather vocabulary, which includes classic black in pants, jackets and flaring coats.

All these are in smooth leather. Pomodoro also tries supple suede blouses in, for example, amethyst, showing them with matching calf-length skinny skirts in stretch wool. In combination with wool and silk, these leathers help broaden the definition of sportswear separates.



Oscar winners from four countries: From left, Michael Douglas, Gabriel Axel, Sean Connery and Bernardo Bertolucci.

## International Flavor at Oscars

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — From the beginning, Hollywood has welcomed foreigners. The first Academy Award for best actor 60 years ago went to a German, Emil Jannings, and the parade of directors fleeing Nazi Europe — Billy Wilder, Michael Curtiz, Ernst Lubitsch, Fred Zinnemann — certainly enriched the American postwar film industry. Then, of course, was the venerated Alfred Hitchcock, who was British.

Nonetheless, the glittery crowd gathering at Shrine Civic Auditorium for the 60th annual Academy Awards ceremony Monday night found it remarkable that all five nominees for best director were non-Americans. It is the first time that this has happened.

"I'm not surprised at this example of non-chauvinism," said Bernardo Bertolucci, the Italian who directed "The Last Emperor," which won Oscar in nine categories.

"The others nominated were two

Britons, Adrian Lyne ("Fatal Attraction") and John Boorman ("Hope and Glory"); a Canadian, Norman Jewison ("Mostruck"), and Swede, Lasse Hallstrom ("My Life as a Dog").

"The American directors are not happy about this, but accept it," said George Schaefer, chairman of the theater, film and television department at the University of California in Los Angeles and himself director of more than 240 film, television and theater productions.

Curiously, the studio executive who acted as midwife for two of the nominees for best picture — "Hope and Glory" and "The Last Emperor" — was John Putnam, a Briton who was dismissed as chairman of Columbia Pictures.

Many Hollywood leaders, like Charles Powell, a governor of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, saw evidence that the academy was not a cliquey cabal. "Hollywood likes to see itself as an international film capital," he said. "This is not a new sensation."

Perhaps too much can be made of the foreign's nominations. Except for Hallstrom's entry, all four films are major studio releases in the English language, although "The Last Emperor" was shot in China and financed with \$25 million from a consortium of European merchant bankers. Some say it was just happenstance that all were foreign-born directors.

Still, the selections raise interesting questions about the growing internationalization of the movie industry and about the historic tension between the dominant big-budget populist Hollywood ethic and the more artistic low-budget approach of foreign film makers. Of 300 directors nominated for best director in Oscar history, only nine have been nominated for foreign-language films.

The American directors are not happy about this, but accept it," said George Schaefer, chairman of the theater, film and television department at the University of California in Los Angeles and himself director of more than 240 film, television and theater productions.

One of the major exceptions was the award for supporting actor to Sean Connery, for his portrayal of an honest cop in "The Untouchables." This was the first Oscar nomination for Connery. For his performance as Cher's sardonic and sexy mother in "Mostruck," Olympia Dukakis (a cousin of the Democratic presidential candidate, Michael Dukakis) won an Oscar as best supporting actress.

The award for original screenplay went to John Patrick Shanley, also for "Mostruck."

In addition to best picture, director, and screenplay based on material from another source, the visually dazzling "Last Emperor" won for costume design, art direction, sound, film editing, original score and cinematography. The sweep by "The Last Emperor" meant that "Broadcast News," "Empire of the Sun" and "Fatal Attraction" went home empty-handed.

"Hope and Glory," which won the Oscar for best foreign-language film, was the first nominee from Denmark since 1961. This award is the only one that comes close to being an upset, since Malle's "Au Revoir les Enfants" was expected to win.

Wilder, a six-time Academy Award winner, received a seventh tribute. This time, however, he did not have to wait in suspense. Wilder, a writer, director and producer whose movies include "Some Like It Hot" and "Sunset Boulevard,"

Between them, "The Last Emperor" and "Mostruck" swallowed up most of the available awards. Beside the Oscar for Doug

## Gray's Elegy for Graduate Group

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONG BEACH — Simon Gray has long been a master of raging academic despair but his "The Common Pursuit," first staged by Harold Pinter in London four years ago and since then rather more successfully in the United States by the author, continues as a kind of work-in-progress — the play Gray can neither quite perfect nor leave alone.

It concerns a group of college graduates in the afterglow of their university careers — lives totally shaped for better and often worse by their undergraduate meetings.

"The Common Pursuit," now at the Phoenix and directed by Gray, is therefore about treachery and homosexuality and academic disillusion and everything else that makes the known academic universe. Gray's new producers recast his play for its second London outing with a team of alternative comedians from late-night television satire, one which can presumably bring into the play a new audience unlikely to notice that it lacks the brilliant savagery of his earlier "Butley" or "Otherwise Engaged."

Short of remitting the original "Beyond the Fringe" team and having them play it, I can't think of

a better grouping for Gray's elegy in a student graveyard. Stephen Fry as the ganging moral tutor soon to die a violent and immoral death dominates a cast also including Rik Mayall as the plastic man bound for television fame and John Gordon Sinclair as the faithless Peter. All bring a clenched drama to life with sudden and marvelous bursts of literary inventiveness.

As Gray's anger still burns through a chilly chronicle of mid-dead postgraduate literary and

sexual compromise, watching it is like reading back numbers of some long-lost college magazine and then finding that the acid has come off all over your fingers.

At the Barbican Pit, Doug Luce's "Fashion" is a play about Thatcher's Britain and the media run-up to the last election. At three hours, it suffers from the RSC's current and ludicrous inability to cut anything down to size, since in there somewhere is a powerfully good two-hour drama fatally allowed to die of its own life in the last act. But it does at least kick, in a cynically funny series of office confrontations, the way in which advertising agencies have managed to make England a country fit for Rupert Murdoch to live in.

Brian Cox and Alun Armstrong square off as a hollow advertising man and the clap-dusted 1980s film director brought back from socialist extinction to mastermind a Conservative Party television campaign, in what turns out to be one of the better Pit stops along the road to dramatic truth about the way we live now. Luce's play, dramatically staged by Nick Hamm, still emerges a bleakly, blackly comic account of modern immorality in which advertising is seen as the revenge of business on culture.

"I Can't Remember Anything," admittedly desperately fragile, a duologue between an old woman (Betsy Blair) whose memory has collapsed and her old friend (Paul Rogers) who is merely too grouchy to bother with anything like total recall.

"Clara," is vastly stronger. A murder has been committed and a policeman (John Bennett in a satiric John Bennett in a satiric form) is trying to get the dead man's father (Rogers) to recall the name of the lover who might have

murdered him.

At the Bush, "Raging the Gold" marks the arrival of an impressive, bleak dramatist in Lucy Gannon. Her first stage play is the strongest new native script of the year so far, a downbeat account of a group of bowmen coming to terms with industrial unemployment and personal failures of relative values on an archery field in middle England.

Trevor Peacock as the widower

who has first to summon up all kinds of parental memories, some very painful, but as a life is gradually unscrambled by the tricks of memory so another is built in recall. Both plays are efficiently and briefly directed by Jack Gold.

At the end, Gannon is on about archery as a replacement for the real life that has been economically and socially withdrawn from a whole community and about the fact that there has to be more to living than leisure.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Cannon Given \$200 Million in Aid**

By Andrea Adelson

New York Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — Cannon Group Inc., the troubled film producer and distributor, has said that its European stockholders will arrange a \$200-million financial aid package and that its founders' roles will be scaled back under a reorganization that is expected to be sworn in as Italy's next prime minister.

The five parties — the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Communists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals — met to negotiate an agreement reached by Monday.

Politicians said that the result of the negotiations on March 11, the resignation of the same party leaders Christian Democratic and Goria, was over.

The new government will vote of confidence from Parliament next week.

The Socialist leader, Renzo, Mr. De Mita, said he was the key to the new government's success because of his control of the balance of power. His party had approved the deal. "We are particularly satisfied with the results of the negotiations," Mr. Craxi said.

Mr. Craxi also said that the government lasted until the legislature in 1982, as the prime minister said he was.

Politicians said the diverse ministries among the party, according to their strengths, will be similar to that in Mr. Craxi's eight-month government.

Depending on how many terms he faces in office, especially within his party, Mr. De Mita, 60, is expected to stay in his post to Prime Minister Craxi on Wednesday or Thursday.

**INTER**

VICES OFFICE SERVICE

WALL STREET JOURNAL

The Right Club

for You

New York City

and Ltd.

ANCE

ACCOUNT

RENT

**Tuesday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *via The Associated Press*

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1988

(Continued on next page)

# The Global Newspaper.



## AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 15

AirExpress AmTrak prm AmTrak  
AmTrak-mob prm AmTrak prm BrownFor  
DWG Corp Datacom Foodram  
Nichinst OneLibty Pr

HamptonUlln IntigSvLP MartinOr

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a row of beer cans and a bottle of beer. The cans in the foreground are labeled "Wheaty Gold Lager" and "60th Anniversary Beer". The bottle in the background has a label that is mostly illegible but includes "GOLD LAGER" and "60th Anniversary Beer".

**”Don’t let the good things in life pass by.”**

هذا من الأصل

## CURRENCY MARKETS

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## G-7 Prospects Bolster the Dollar

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Tuesday on the market's belief that the meeting of the Group of Seven will reaffirm the industrial nations' agreements on currency stability, dealers said.

They said trading was subdued, however, because of operators' unwillingness to become too involved before Wednesday's meeting of the G-7 nations and the release Thursday of U.S. merchandise trade figures for February.

In New York, the dollar rose to close at 1,6890 Deutsche marks, from 1,6825 at Monday's close; at 126.70 yen, from 126.30; at 1,3990 Swiss francs, from 1,3925; and at 5,7250 French francs, from 5,7010.

The British pound weakened against the dollar, closing at 1,8465, down from 1,8595.

The pound was also lower against the Deutsche mark, ending at 3,1187, compared with 3,1286.

The dollar had been mixed and largely changed in European trading, but the pound was a little weaker after a slow day.

The dollar closed in London at 1,6877 DM, up slightly from 1,6850 at Monday's close, and at 126.48 yen, a slight easing from 126.60.

The pound had a busier day in Europe.

In a delayed reaction to Friday's cut in British interest rates, there

London Dollar Rates	Yen	Mark	Fr	Sw. Fr.	French Fr.
Deutsche mark	1,6877	1,6890			
Pound sterling	1,8465	1,8595			
Japanese yen	126.70	126.30			
Swiss franc	1,3990	1,3925			
French franc	5,7250	5,7010			
Source: Reuters					

was profit-taking early in the day. But the lure of relatively cheap pounds was enough to bring investors back during the afternoon, dealers said.

Against the dollar, the pound closed down at \$1,8502 in London, compared with \$1,8550 at Monday's close. It ended slightly down against the mark at 3,1225 DM, compared with 3,1263.

The pound ended down 1 basis point on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, at 77.7 percent of its 1975 value compared with 77.8.

The demand for dollars in a short-covering spree on Monday took some dealers by surprise and set the tone for the currency's firm basis before the G-7 meeting.

Most analysts agree that little of interest to currency markets will come of the G-7 meeting.

The dollar closed in London at 1,3972 Swiss francs, and at 5,7190 French francs, up from 5,7145.

The pound had a busier day in Europe.

In a delayed reaction to Friday's cut in British interest rates, there

"It would be the start of a new trend if it did," said a senior trader. "More likely, if anything happens it will come on the trade figures."

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$12.44 billion in January, but analysts expect February's figure to show an improvement, which would underpin the dollar. Some dealers said, however, that that factor had already been built into the dollar's firmness.

Average expectations have been for a deficit of \$11 billion to \$12 billion, although some more recent forecasts look for a deficit under \$10 billion.

Most analysts agree that little of interest to currency markets will come of the G-7 meeting.

The dollar closed in London at 1,3972 Swiss francs, and at 5,7190 French francs, up from 5,7145.

The French franc weakened sharply during the morning on news that France's February merchandise trade deficit had widened to \$2.5 billion francs from 600 million the month before.

The link, which was to have opened in September but was twice postponed, is part of NASDAQ's plan to expand globally. It has exchanged quotations on 600 stocks with London's International Stock Exchange since April 1980.

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## NASDAQ Elicits Slight Interest In Singapore

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore investors have shown little interest so far in U.S. stocks offered through a new link between the secondary markets of the United States and Singapore, dealers say.

"It would make it a much less competitive and liquid environment," said William H. Gross, managing director of Pacific Investment Management Co., which invests \$16 billion in fixed-income securities for pension funds. "The Japanese dealers are the new risk-takers."

Earlier this month, a panel of House and Senate conferees agreed to an amendment to the trade bill that would bar foreign financial institutions from acting as primary dealers in government securities if within one year their own governments did not grant them "competitive opportunities" in the underwriting and distribution of government debt.

Many Japanese investors do their buying through Japanese dealers like Nomura Securities, Daiwa Securities and Nikko Securities, which would lose their primary dealer status under the legislation. Obviously, not all Japanese institutions would stop buying bonds if the proposal became law, but they might not be so aggressive at the auctions of new issues.

The threat of losing primary dealer status means a lot. For one thing, the 42 current primary dealers buy government bills, notes and bonds directly from the Federal Reserve at auctions. This gives them a market advantage

over secondary dealers. They can better determine the tone of the auction and provide their customers with better prices, said Mr. Gross of Pacific Investment Management. And many customers, like state, local and municipal governments, are required by law to conduct certain transactions only with primary dealers.

Some portfolio managers say that these days the Japanese dealers are more aggressive in pricing and more accommodating to customers than the old-line Wall Street firms.

For instance, Mr. Gross said that the Japanese firms were now willing to hold their price open on bonds for an extra 30 to 60 seconds, which is uncommon among American dealers. That may not sound like much, but it gives portfolio managers valuable extra time to decide whether the price fits their clients' strategy.

Executives at the three Japanese firms that are now primary dealers were surprised and angered by the proposed amendment. "Many of us were stunned," said an executive at one of the firms, who did not want to be identified. Mr. Schumer said he did not think, as some investors do, that the Japanese might retaliate against the legislation by not buying U.S. bonds. Their fixed-income holdings are so large that they will not take any action that might reduce the value of their dollar-denominated holdings, he said.

## Japan's Life Insurers Diversify Into More European Bonds

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's life insurers, smarting from big losses on U.S. Treasury bonds, are diversifying their foreign bond portfolios into more European issues, bond managers say.

They said that they would remain wary of U.S. securities despite expectations of a more stable dollar during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1989, and that they would focus on trying to take short-term capital gains from the T-bond market.

The 23 local life insurers had 1.4 trillion yen (\$11 billion) in currency-related losses on foreign securities holdings in 1987-88, Mr. Mochizuki said. "We will continue to invest in European currency bonds such as gilt-edged bonds, but we are somewhat wary of resuming investment in U.S. Treas-

urers may step up their day-trading activity in T-bonds, they said.

It is pretty well impossible to avoid continuing to invest in foreign securities in light of the historically low domestic interest rates," said Naohiko Mochizuki, vice-president of Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s investment administration department.

The yield of the Japanese benchmark 10-year government bond was about 4.30 percent on Tuesday in Tokyo, against 8.77 percent on the bellwether U.S. 30-year bond.

"We will allocate about 15 to 20 percent of an estimated 1 trillion yen in new funds to foreign bonds," Mr. Mochizuki said. "We will continue to invest in European currency bonds such as gilt-edged bonds, but we are somewhat wary of resuming investment in U.S. Treas-

urers mainly out of fear of that the dollar will depreciate again."

"If we do enter the U.S. Treasury bond market sometime this year," he said, "I guess we will be an active profit-taker there."

He said his company had forecast that the dollar would go no lower than 115 yen in the 1988-89 fiscal year and that European currencies would remain unchanged in yen terms.

A manager at another life insurance company, who declined to be identified, said, "We started to diversify our foreign bond portfolio last summer."

"We stopped investing in U.S. Treasury bonds last summer and will continue to stay out of the market in terms of portfolio invest-

ment," the manager said. "But we will start to engage in near-term profit-taking activity, which we wanted to do last year but could not."

"I guess we'll buy more European bonds such as German mark and Dutch guilder issues," the manager said. "And we will start to add to the net worth of our investment arm in Bermuda, which is a tax haven. Using this, we will not have to fear the infamous 15 percent rate imposed on life and non-life insurers."

Under the 15 percent rule, Japanese insurers must revalue their uninsured securities dominated in foreign currencies if those currencies vary more than 15 percent at the end of the fiscal year from the previous year-end.

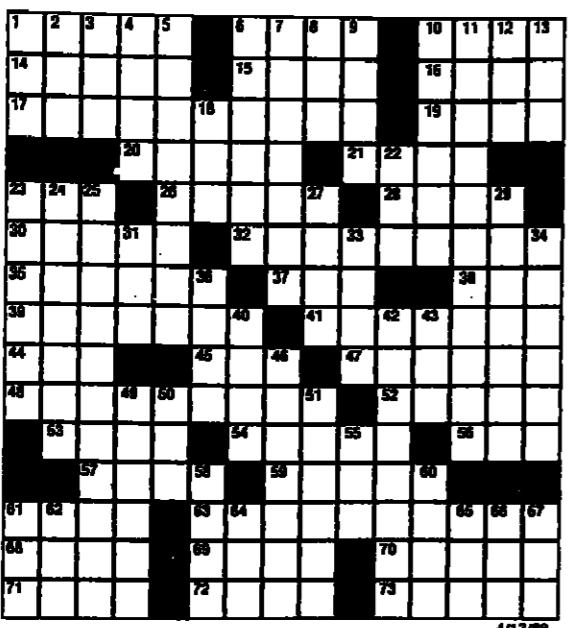
Despite this shift, however, in-

## Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most frequently traded stocks. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 1979	High	Low	4 P.M. Close	12 Month High Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 1979	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
125 ADC	4.25	250	212	210	210	125 ADC	4.25	250	212	210	210
125 AEC	2.50	250	212	210	210	125 AEC	2.50	250	212	210	210
125 Acadia	1.50	120	110	105	105	125 Acadia	1.50	120	110	105	105
125 Ahmed	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Ahmed	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Aisen	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Aisen	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Airtex	4.75	475	425	420	420	125 Airtex	4.75	475	425	420	420
125 Alcatel	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Alcatel	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Alcan	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Alcan	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Alcatel	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Alcatel	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Alcan	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Alcan	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Alcatel	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Alcatel	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Alcan	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Alcan	1.00	120	110	105	105
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125 Alcan	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Alcan	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Alcatel	1.00	120	110	105	105	125 Alcatel	1.00	120	110	105	105
125 Alcan	1.00	120	110								



ACROSS

1 Rice dish  
6 Richest  
10 Protagonist  
14 Wife of Andrei  
Sakharov  
15 Mention as  
proof  
16 Athletic track  
17 Unrepossess-  
ing females  
19 Twenty  
20 Mountain lake  
23 Border  
26 "Innisfree"  
28 Pet  
28 Purchase price  
30 Correct  
32 W.W.I. menace  
35 R. Lincoln, in  
N.Y.C.  
38 Suffix with  
velvet  
39 Associate  
41 Legume  
44 English  
cathedral city  
45 Kind of ball or  
stick  
47 She became a  
laurel tree  
48 Unwelcome  
mail  
52 Guide  
53 Snicker  
follower  
54 Capacious  
10 Kind of film

56 City in  
Yugoslavia  
57 Information  
59 Author O'Fla-  
herty et al.  
61 Arboreal  
outgrowth  
63 Mr. Know-It-  
All  
68 One of a series  
69 Job for Bell  
71 Proportion  
72 Morning  
condensations  
73 Conversation  
files  
73 Russian  
fermented  
drink

11 Tied  
12 Sought election  
13 — Ned  
(Satan)  
18 "Good" chap  
22 Top pitcher  
23 Grated  
24 Skewers  
25 Buffoon  
27 NCO's  
29 "... Love  
...," 1924 song  
31 Seine  
33 Reared  
34 Astronaut who  
orbited the  
moon  
36 Art —  
40 Essen's locale  
42 Patsy  
43 Gov. agency  
46 Metabolic  
enzyme  
48 Spheres  
50 Kind of  
propulsion  
51 Elegant  
reception  
55 Dolly  
58 Spore sacs in  
fungi  
60 Bulgarian, e.g.  
61 Offer  
62 N.A. Indian  
64 Kettle and Bell  
65 Greek letter  
66 Hither: Prefix  
67 Ring decisions

1 Verve  
2 Under the  
weather  
3 Where the  
"loving herd  
winds"  
4 Tropical  
American  
birds  
5 Clever boxer  
with little  
experience  
6 Egyptian  
tannin  
7 Motion-related  
8 Inhabitant:  
Suffix  
9 Nuisance  
54 Capacious

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T WORRY, I'LL PUT YOUR HAIRBRUSH BACK SOON  
AS I GET THROUGH HERE!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

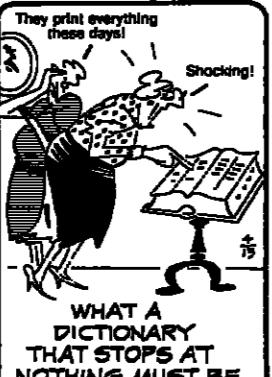
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter per square, to form four ordinary words.

TIDIO

RYPEK

UNGATH

FOUNSI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Monday's Jumble: DRAFT HONEY TRICKY WALRUS

Answer: They invited that screwball palmer because he was always this "the LIFE OF THE ARTY"

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST

CHANNEL 1: ST. FRANCIS, FRANKFURT: Overcast, Temp. 10-12 (40-42). LONDON: Overcast, Temp. 11-13 (40-42). NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 12-16 (54-64). FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 13-15 (55-57). GENEVA: Cloudy, Temp. 14-15 (52-53). ZURICH: Overcast, Temp. 13-15 (54-56). KOREA: Cloudy, Temp. 14-15 (52-53). MANILA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-16 (53-54). SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-16 (53-54). TAIPEI: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-16 (53-54). TEL AVIV: Not available. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 15-16 (53-54). KOREA: Cloudy, Temp. 15-16 (53-54). MANILA: Partly cloudy, Temp. 15-16 (53-54). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 32-33 (70-77). TOKYO: Showers, Temp. 19-20 (54-55). NATIONAL LEAGUE

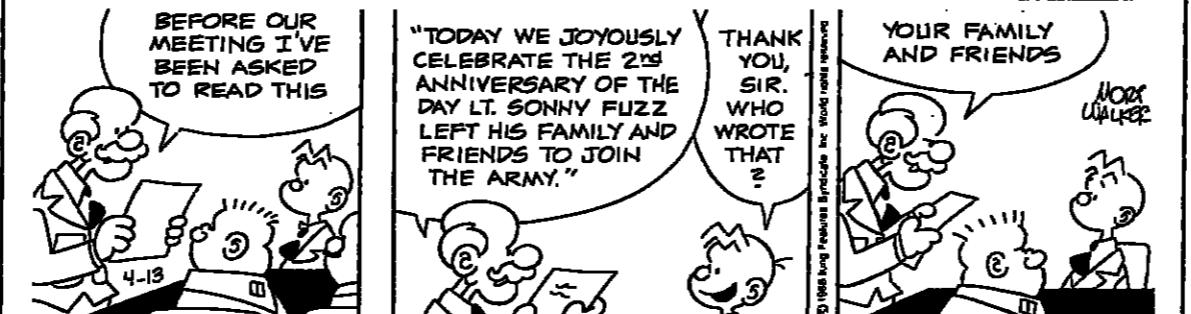
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



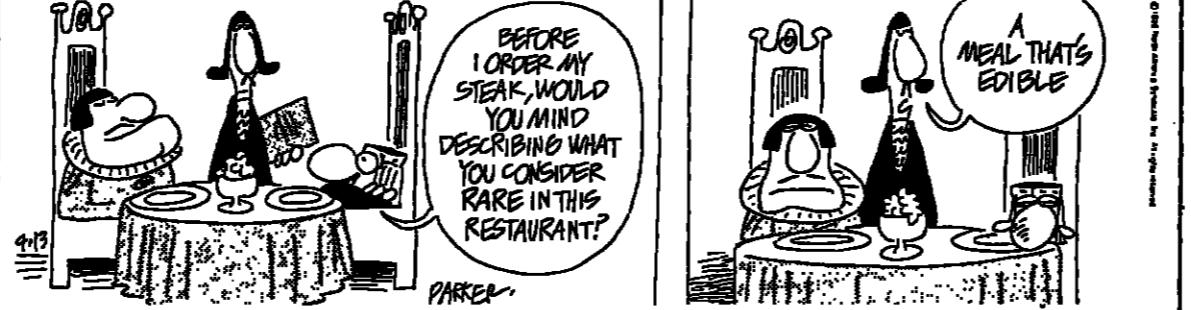
## BEETLE BAILEY



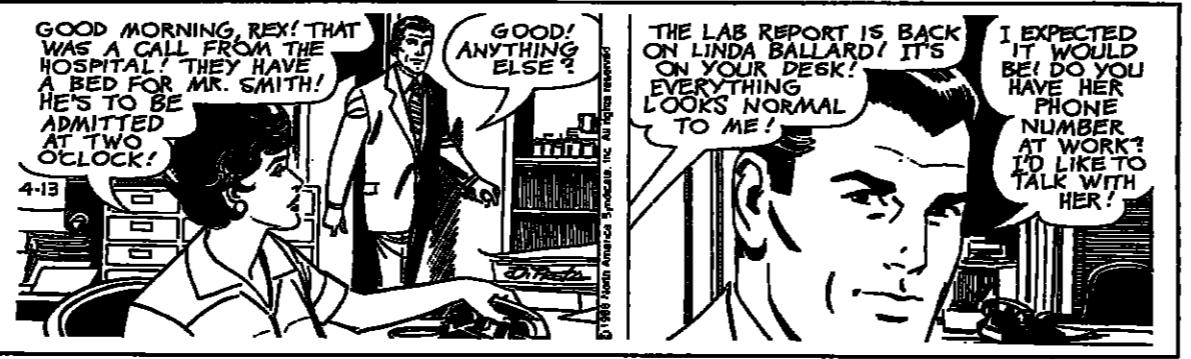
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## BOOKS

KOREA: A Walk Through the Land of Miracles

By Simon Winchester. 240 pages. \$17.95. Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632.

Reviewed by Reid Beddoe

**T**HE word Korea evokes two images in the American mind. One is that of a bustling little country pinned between the demographic giants of China and Japan, a place where they make Hyundai cars, Samsung televisions and Daewoo everything else. The other, held by hundreds of thousands of former U.S. servicemen, is that of a desolate place where bitter cold winds from the Manchurian plains blow down bleak mountain valleys and there is nowhere to get warm and home is thousands of miles away.

The author of this amiable travel book will have none of the latter. He is a correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, one of those globe-trotting Englishmen who've been everywhere in the world, in war and peace, picking up a supply of outrageously funny stories along the way. He wrote this book, he says, to show that "Korea is a truly remarkable place, a country that deserves to be better known and understood."

He is surely right about that though this slender book doesn't tell the reader nearly everything he ought to know about Korea, and in fact is only about South Korea. Still, it's well written, and Winchester, who's written the book in the form of a walking journal, is a good-natured companion with a sharp eye.

What he does extremely well is to describe that immemorial Korea of rice fields glistening like mirrors in the afternoon sun, of peasants in picturesque dress toting bundles on A-frames, of Buddhist monks prayerfully seeking the Way, of an incredibly industrious people who have toiled like bees to achieve a level of prosperity unthinkable in the aftermath of the Korean War. And his book isn't by any means a puff piece to promote tourism this Olympiad year: Winchester has nothing but contempt for South Korea's ruling elite and reports in vivid detail the bitter feelings left in the wake of the May 1980 massacre of civilians in Kwangju by government troops.

This reader most enjoyed Winchester's often startling descriptions of South Korea's economic brawn. He goes to Ulsan, a shipbuilding center, and is overwhelmed by the memory of

another shipbuilding town, Newcastle upon Tyne, in the United Kingdom, "where I had my first newspaper job."

Caught up in nostalgia, Winchester recalls that Newcastle in its day of industrial glory sent Tyne-built ships to all the distant ports of the British Empire. "Any one of the yards on the Tyne, in the river's heyday, could possibly manufacture four or five ships at once — in wartime, perhaps, or during a period of grave emergency or extraordinary prosperity." But one yard in Ulsan "could make forty ships at once. And it could do so without any of the romantic Victorian nonsense of bottles of champagne and princesses in flower hats" at ceremonial launchings.

Reid Beddoe is on the staff of *The Washington Post*.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week Last Week  
1 THE ICARUS AGENDA, by Robert Ludlum 1 1  
2 THE BONFIRE OF THE VANITIES, by Tom Wolfe 2 23  
3 TREASURE, by Clive Cussler 4 4  
4 HOT MONEY, by Dick Francis 5 5  
5 INHERITANCE, by Judith McNaught King 6 6  
6 THE SHELL SEEKERS, by Rosemary Sutcliff 7 7  
7 PRESUMED INNOCENT, by Scott Turow 7 42  
8 THE KNOCKERS, by Stephen King 3 30  
9 KING OF THE WORLD, by Tom Clancy 12 3  
10 PATRIOT GAMES, by Tom Clancy 9 37  
11 THE LAST PRINCESS, by Cynthia Free 13 1  
12 THE AIR, by Ethan Canin 14 3  
13 ENEMY OF THE AIR, by Ethan Canin 14 3  
14 TELESCOPE, by Danielle Steel 15 25  
15 2001: Odyssey Three, by Arthur C. Clarke 11 19

NONFICTION

1 LOVE, MEDICINE, MIRACLES, by Beverly Sills 5 38  
2 THE TRUMP CARD: Art of the Deal, by Donald J. Trump with Tony Schwartz 6 17  
3 THE RISE AND FALL OF THE GREAT POWERS, by Paul Kennedy 2 10  
4 THRIVING ON CHAOS, by Tom Peters 3 22  
5 CITIZEN COHN, by Nicholas Hoffmann 6 1  
6 THE PRIZE PULITZER, by Roxanne Pizer 4 9

7 BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM, by James M. McPherson 6 16  
8 FAMOUS GHOSTS, by Richard Ellmann 9 17  
9 OSCAR WILDE, by Richard Ellmann 9 7  
10 THE TRIAL OF SOCRATES, by I. F. Stone 13 19

11 ON THE OUTSIDER, LOOKING IN, by Philip Roth 13 19  
12 THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN MIND, by Allan Bloom 12 44

13 UNFORGETTABLE FIRE, by Eamon Dunphy 13 2

14 THE CAT WHO CAME FOR CHRISTMAS, by Cleveland Amory 11 26  
15 KEEPING SECRETS, by Suzanne Somers 8 8

ADVICE HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1 THE 8-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE, by Robert E. Kowalski 1 40  
2 ELIZABETH TAKES OFF, by Elizabeth Taylor 2 10  
3 SWIM WITH THE SHARKS, by Harvey Mackay 1 1  
4 CONTROLLING CHOLESTEROL, by Kenneth H. Cooper 1 1  
5 WEIGHT WATCHERS QUICK-AND-EASY MENU COOKBOOK, (New American Library) 3 8

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

BALL	ESCAPE	SPAT
MARIE	NEAR	PALE
AT SEA	CALI	ECON
GOOFY	HALFOCKED	INN
INN	CIA	BAM
JUMPED	PED	THE GUN
PACED	PEAS	IRE
ARAB	APHID	ANGE
CAM	IDEA	UNGER
TRIGGER	HAPPY	SEE
SEE	LOS	SPA
SHOOT	FROM THE HIP	WILD
WILD	LIMO	ORALE
ALIE	ALAS	TIMED
BOSS	PERT	SEED

Previous: 1432.00

Boss

Previous: 14



## OBSERVER

## Forecasting PREE-sip

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — The general rule in modern America is that big words drive out little words. A compact word like "now," for example, is constantly ignored in favor of bloated synonyms like the watery "currently" or the baffling "presently," a word Americans use to mean both "soon" and "now."

The "presently" mess shows the trouble people can get into when they pass up a short, dapper word for something gassier. If they simply said "soon" when they meant soon and "now" when they meant now, you could tell which point in time they were talking about.

By going for the pomp of "presently," however, they force you to stop and study their sentence's verb tense to decode their meaning.

True, this isn't a hard exercise in grammar — if the verb is present tense, the "presently" means "now"; if future tense, it means "soon." Still, since Americans are famous for their terror of grammar, it is strange that we willingly suffer even its minor ordeals by putting up with speakers too stuffy to stick with the precision of "now" and "soon."

Notice the phrase "point in time," inserted above to remind the writer to come back and say something about wacky phrases after the finished dilating on "now" and "soon." On reflection, however, now that he has come back, there seems little to say beyond what we all know: to wit, that saying things as long-winded as "at that point in time" when all we mean is "then" is either a tipoff that we are in danger of being indited or a symptom of terminal self-importance.

Now this is a roundabout way of getting at "precip," pronounced PREE-sip, which has been unusually heavy this spring in broadcast meteorologizing. "Precip," pronounced "REE-sip," is a slangy shortening of the mouth-filling "precipitation," meaning rain, snow, hail, sleet, and so on.

Broadcast weatherfolk have long used "precipitation" when they meant rain or snow. Sometimes when the forecaster can't be sure what form the falling material may take, the all-purpose "precipitation" seems sensible.

Why, however, when the temperature is 95 degrees are we told there is a 70 percent chance of

precipitation? Why, in short, do these people hate to say "rain"?

Well, for one thing, official scientific weather people who provide the broadcasters' material all say "precipitation." Like all officials, they have to talk official talk to keep each other's respect, and "precipitation" sounds official while "snow," "rain," "sleet," "hail" and "dark of night" don't, so they don't say them.

The broadcast weather people probably get infected by such talk. Like most beat reporters, they often come down with serious cases of official envy, which is a compulsion to sound more official than the officials.

But of course, the general rule — big words drive out little words — is also obviously affecting everybody. "Rain" gets driven out by "precipitation" simply because that's how the American language works.

There is also practical reason for it in TV weather broadcasts, which require the poor guy to talk for four or five minutes conveying information that can be better expressed in four or five words. Saying words like "precipitation" uses up a lot of time while you're treading water until it's time for the muffer commercial.

Willard Scott, probably the most resourceful of TV weather men, sticks to "sunshine," "wind," "rain," "snow," "fog" and "thunder," and uses the rest of his time to talk about everything but weather.

So "precip," pronounced PREE-sip, is interesting because it reverses the general rule. Is something good going on? Here we have a big word, "precipitation," that drove out a little word, "rain," now being shrunk to a breezy, short word — "precip." pronounced "REE-sip." To be sure, "rain" is still preferable, but let's not be snobby.

There is other evidence that Americans want to diminish some of their biggest bores. For "rehabilitation," you now hear people say "rehab," pronounced "REE-hab." Plenty more needs doing.

Instead of "implementation," for example, how about "implen?" pronounced "IM-plem?" For "trillion dollar plan," why not "tril-de?" pronounced "TRILL-de?" Speaking American shouldn't leave you brain-numb and mouth-dried.

New York Times Service

By Randall Rothenberg

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The television commercial starring a banker with a hula hoop bears little resemblance to the magazine advertisement for raincoats that contains neither rain nor coats.

Yet the two ads — and others featuring live chickens, bare legs and a mendacious auto salesman — were all developed by writers and art directors who are barely scratching their fourth decade of life.

The ads, some of which have been honored as inspired departures from U.S. advertising traditions, represent what many in the industry think is a significant rise in the influence of "creatives" younger than 30.

Agency executives and employment recruiters say that the rush to hire young copywriters and art directors willing to flout convention is part of a renewed emphasis on creativity in the profession.

"There ain't no rules," said Peter Arnell, 28, who founded Arnell-Bickford Associates in New York three years ago with Ted Bickford, 30. The two men met while working for the architect Michael Graves in Princeton, New Jersey, later switching to associate art director, Rick Carpenter, who is credited with the idea.

"You no longer have to show the product," Arnell said.

The agency's slickerless raincoat ad, which features the sun beaming through clouds next to the admonition "Pray for Rain," was part of a campaign for Misty Harbor Original Rainwear. An Arnell-Bickford ad for the designer Donna Karan's hosiery features a life-size foldout of a bare female leg.

Five copywriters and art directors of Della Femina, Travisano & Partners of New York, the oldest of whom was 30, created "Joe Izusu," the fibbing salesman who claims his cars cost \$9 and can climb Mount Everest. For American Isuzu Motors Inc. Now in its third year, the campaign was called revolutionary by Barbara Lippert, advertising critic for the trade journal Adweek, both for its willingness to lie outrageously about the product and its use of text superimposed on the screen to simultaneously correct the prevarications.

In the commercial, a staid ex-

## Advertising's 'Young Creatives'



Tom Bolland/The New York Times

The young people on the Wieden & Kennedy team that created the "Revolution" ads for Nike.

The campaign's writers, Dick Sittig and Matt Bogen, and art directors, Jeanne-Marie Obaji and Jaci Sisson, received a first-prize Gold Lion at last year's International Advertising Film Festival in Cannes, as did the associate art director, Rick Carpenter, who is credited with the idea.

Advertising's youth brigade draws heavily on contemporary television comedy for inspiration. The spot "Commencement," developed for Gold Kid Young 'n' Tender Chicken, won a Bronze Lion at Cannes for Raul Pina, 29, a Delta Femina art director. It features chickens in caps and gowns that, like their human counterparts each spring, are on the verge of becoming marketable commodities. It bears the unmistakable imprint of the late-night humorist David Letterman and "Stupid Pet Tricks" segments.

Similar was the spot for the Continental Illinois bank created by Mike Lescarbeau, 29, a writer, and Bob Barrie, 32, an art director with the Minneapolis agency Fallon McElligott, where about half the writers and art directors are younger than 30, according to Thomas J. McElligott, the agency's creative director.

But Jerry Della Femina, 51, chairman of Della Femina, Travisano & Partners, the oldest of whom was 30, created "Joe Izusu," the fibbing salesman who claims his cars cost \$9 and can climb Mount Everest. For American Isuzu Motors Inc. Now in its third year, the campaign was called revolutionary by Barbara Lippert, advertising critic for the trade journal Adweek, both for its willingness to lie outrageously about the product and its use of text superimposed on the screen to simultaneously correct the prevarications.

In the commercial, a staid ex-

ecutive touts the bank's call-in service. Then he says: "Do it right now while there's a stupid commercial on," and gyrates with a hula hoop to the song "Let's Dance."

"If I hadn't watched Saturday Night Live, I never would have been involved with something like that," said Lescarbeau, who has won eight gold medals in two years at The One Show, one of the profession's top creative competitions.

Some agency executives discount the novelty of hiring young creatives. "I don't know when there's been a time when young people were not getting into the business," said Robert Levenson, a vice chairman and creative director of Scali, McCabe, Sloves, the "creative revolution" that engulfed advertising in the 1960s was fought largely by young writers and art directors.

Others, such as Alice Magdol-Conrad, another industry recruiter, think the interest in "young, fresh talent" is a counter to the trend toward industry mergers. "A lot of the younger people are in the smaller shops at the moment," Magdol-Conrad said. "And clients are starting to look at the smaller agencies to get fresh thinking."

Still others, such as Stephen A. Greyser, a professor of marketing at the Harvard Business School, think that if there is a trend toward the hiring of younger — and less expensive — creatives, it is because of financial pressures on agencies to cut costs in the wake of mergers.

We had a brain drain."

Most in the industry agree that economic conditions in the early 1970s clamped down on creativity. "The recession put the emphasis on MBAs," said Jerry Fields, the president of an ad industry recruiting firm. "Now," Fields said, "the pendulum has swung back and the demand for young creatives is very high."

Reasons for the shift vary. Some people think that American agencies are belatedly following a pattern established in Britain in the 1970s, when shops competed to hire raw "juniors" straight out of school.

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## Animals Lovers vs. Liz

Elizabeth Taylor, on holiday in Thailand, cuddled her latest gift from her multi-millionaire friend Malcolm Forbes, little knowing the anguish she was causing to local wildlife conservationists. Bangkok journalists and officials showed the year-end to royalty to the actress, and pictures of her fondling a tiny pet gibbon were used widely in the newspapers. But for Piset Na Phaduang, head of the Wildlife Fund of Thailand, and Phraivee Suwanakorn, deputy director of the government's Forestry Department responsible for conservation, it was a depressing sight. "People like Elizabeth Taylor do not realize that you have to shoot the mother gibbon to get hold of the baby. The babies are not the best shots. We reckon that for every baby, Piset said, the chances of survival for a baby gibbon kept as a pet were slim. Most owners did not know enough about the diet and living conditions they need to live.

Two stars from London's Royal Ballet will appear as guest artists with the American Ballet Theatre during the company's spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mikhail Baryshnikov, the ABT's artistic director, said that Almyna Asylmuranova and Frank Rizzi will perform in "La Bayadère" on May 28 and May 30. Natalia Makarova, who defected from the Kirov in 1970, chose the role of the Top.

The National Portrait Gallery in London has unveiled a portrait of the queen's only daughter, Princess Anne. John Hayes, the gallery's director, called it an "absolutely magnificent" portrait. Guests described it as lovely but "a little too pretty." The oil was painted by John Ward, a friend of Anne's brother, the heir to the throne, Prince Charles. Princess Margaret will visit Canada as a guest of the Canadian government from July 5-13. The 57-year-old sister of Queen Elizabeth will present new colors to her regiment, the Princess Louise Fusiliers, in Halifax and attend the 125th running of the Queen's Plate in Toronto.

Luciano Pavarotti is down with a cold, so a sold-out audience at La Scala in Milan will have to settle for a replacement at Wednesday's performance of "L'Elisir d'Amore." Theater sources said that a reported dispute between Pavarotti, who hasn't sung at La Scala for more than a year, and the conductor Giuseppe Patane during rehearsals last week had no influence on the singer's decision. Pavarotti will be replaced by Vincenzo La Scala.

Madonna was voted the most immature girl on the screen for a second straight year by the Golden Raspberry Award Foundation, which dishonored her performance in "Who's That Girl?" Madonna, best known for her songs "Material Girl" and "Like a Virgin," received the dubious distinction of worst actress at the eighth annual Golden Raspberry Awards show in Los Angeles. Bill Cosby won three

## LEGAL NOTICES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK  
FEDAC INTERNATIONAL, et al., Plaintiffs  
v. SABIMONDS CIVIL ACTION  
CASE NUMBER  
87 Civ. 0457 (PKL)

JUNTA NACIONAL  
DE DEFENSA DE LA REPUBLICA DEL  
ECUADOR, et al., Defendants.

TO: RICHCO GRAIN A.G.

Bonnerstrasse 37 Zug, SWITZERLAND.  
YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to file with the Clerk of this Court and serve upon the Plaintiff and Defendants and their attorneys and upon the Clerk of the BURKHARD & LORI, One Battery Park Plaza, New York, New York 10041 an answer to the complaint and to appear and defend in this action on the 20th day of April, 1988, or within 30 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, if you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Raymond F. Burkhard, Clerk  
By Daniel P. Pomerance, Deputy Clerk  
March 24, 1988

NOTICE TO RICHCO GRAIN A.G.

The Summons and Second Amended Complaint of Commercial Agro-Queretaro, S.A. I and J. C. P. O. and F. C. O. against the defendant Richco Grain A.G. seeks to recover and Defendants are entitled to receive \$10,000,000.00 plus interest on the principal and property of Heather Leasing Corporation, including Heather's interest in property, leasehold interests, fixtures and equipment in Ecuador, for the period from January 1, 1982 to January 1, 1987.

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